

A METHOD OF MANUFACTURING AN OPTICAL FIBER HAVING
COATINGS OF DISTINCT KINDS

The invention relates to the field of optical fibers.

5 Several methods have been developed for covering the core and cladding material of an optical fiber in a coating material to confer specific properties, for example robustness, flexibility, or protection against hostile environments.

10 Amongst those methods, proposals have been made in particular for a covering constituted by a first coating portion of photocurable resin having a low modulus of elasticity, generally having an acrylic base, and by a second coating portion having a high modulus of elasticity, generally being of the same kind as the first coating portion, and being intimately bonded therewith.

15 These photocurable resins present fast reaction kinetics in cross-linking, enabling speeds of about 2000 meters per minute (m/min) to be obtained.

20 Nevertheless, such photocurable resins provide only a relatively narrow range of specific properties. In addition, since the resins need to be deposited by being applied at relatively low temperatures, typically 90°C, and since the temperature at which optical fibers are

25 drawn is about 1600°C, it is imperative for the uncoated optical fiber to cool down considerably on leaving the fiber-drawing furnace, or in other words for the distance between the fiber-drawing furnace and the coating apparatus to be large. Finally, the cost of such

30 photocurable resins is high.

35 Proposals have also been made to apply an additional coating, referred to as a "buffer" coating, to optical fibers already provided with identical first and second coating portions, the buffer coating being constituted by an extruded thermotropic liquid crystal polymer (TLCP). Such an optical fiber is described in particular in US patents Nos. 4 778 244 and 4 906 066. That type of

coating (or covering) enables certain specific properties of optical fibers to be reinforced, and in particular their ability to withstand external stresses induced by conditions during installation and/or use. However that 5 is not sufficient, particularly given the wide variety of properties or characteristics that are required in numerous applications for optical fibers. In addition, the operation of adding the buffer coating takes place at a speed that is very slow, typically about 1 m/min to 10 10 m/min, which is very far from the usual speed at which optical fiber is manufactured.

The invention thus has the object of remedying the above-mentioned drawbacks in full or in part.

To this end, the invention provides a method of 15 coating an optical fiber in which the material of the doped silica core and silica cladding is surrounded by a coating (or covering) constituted by a first coating portion of photocurable resin, e.g. based on acrylic, and by a second coating portion made by extruding a 20 thermoplastic polymer. The thermoplastic polymer is mixed with an additive constituted by a thermotropic liquid crystal polymer.

The thermotropic liquid crystal polymer is 25 preferably selected from the group constituted by at least polyesters, and in particular completely aromatic polyesters and aromatic copolyesters.

The additive and the thermoplastic polymer are 30 preferably prior mixed hot in the selected proportions so as to constitute an alloy. The proportion of additive is not more than about 10% by weight relative to the alloy, and preferably lies in the range about 2% to about 10%, and more preferably is equal to about 5%.

The thermoplastic polymer is preferably selected 35 from polyethylene (PE), polyamide (PA), and in particular polyamide 12 (PA 12) such as Rilsan A®, for example ACNO TL® and AMMON P40TLD®.

The alloy is then preferably subsequently cooled and granulated. Thereafter the granules are preferably dried prior to being extruded, e.g. using an extruder having a tubing die.

5 The method of the invention is particularly, although not exclusively, adapted to coating optical fibers for telecommunications.

10 The present invention also provides an optical fiber constituted by a doped silica core and silica cladding, in which said core and said cladding are surrounded by a coating constituted by a first coating portion of photocurable resin and a second coating portion of thermoplastic polymer containing an additive constituted by a thermotropic liquid crystal polymer. The optical 15 fiber is manufactured by the method of the invention.

20 Other characteristics and advantages of the invention appear on examining the following detailed description and from the accompanying drawing in which the sole figure is a diagrammatic cross-section view of an optical fiber obtained using a manufacturing method of the invention. The drawing may not only contribute to describing the invention, but it may also contribute to defining it, where appropriate.

25 The invention relates to a method of coating an optical fiber constituted by a doped silica core 1 in which light propagates, and silica cladding 2. The method consists in covering the core 1 and the cladding 2 in a coating material comprising two portions 3 and 4.

30 A first portion 3 of the coating (or covering) surrounding the cladding 2 is made by applying a coating of a photocurable resin having a low modulus of elasticity. It is preferably an acrylic-based resin whose modulus of elasticity lies in the range about 1 megapascal (MPa) to about 10 MPa, and is more 35 preferably equal to 1 MPa.

A second portion 4 of the coating (or covering) is made by extruding a meltable thermoplastic polymer around

the layer forming the first portion 3. The polymer is selected as a function of required specific properties. By way of example, the thermoplastic polymer may be polyethylene (PE), polyamide (PA), and in particular 5 polyamide 12 (PA 12) such as Rilsan A[®] (such as, for example ACNO TL[®] or AMMON P40TLD[®] sold by ATOFINA), or any other PA 12 of equivalent grade, such as for example, Ultramid[®] sold by BASF or Vestamid[®] sold by Degussa AG.

10 The extrusion temperature is selected as a function of the thermoplastic polymer used. Nevertheless, this temperature must be higher than the melting temperature of the thermoplastic polymer. Typically, it is possible to use temperatures lying in the range about 180°C to about 330°C. This makes it possible to reduce 15 significantly the distance needed for allowing the optical fiber to cool between the two coating operations.

10 The extruder is preferably fitted with a tubing die. Such a tubing die serves to provide coverings that are very fine, typically having thickness lying in the range 20 about 20 micrometers (μm) to 100 μm , but without generating high pressures that are harmful for the fiber.

Furthermore, stripping can be performed using a conventional fiber stripper (a Miller[®] stripper).

By means of this method of manufacture, the cost of 25 manufacturing optical fiber can be reduced by about 25% compared with the cost of manufacturing optical fibers in which the covering is constituted by two portions of the same kind made of photocurable resin, while obtaining a fiber having surface appearance that is equivalent, and a 30 speed of manufacture that is substantially equivalent. In addition, it is possible to obtain good concentricity without significantly increasing signal attenuation.

In order to reduce the stresses to which the 35 thermoplastic polymer is subjected during extrusion, such as, for example, shear stresses and draw-down ratio (DDR), i.e. the ratio between the section of the fiber leaving the extruder over the section of the coating, as

induced mainly by the very high manufacturing speeds, it is advantageous to include an additive therein which acts as a lubricant, so as to constitute an alloy.

It may be a fluorine-containing additive, such as,
5 for example, polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) or
fluorinated ethylene propylene copolymer (FEP). However
it is preferable to use a thermotropic liquid crystal
polymer (TLCP) insofar as fluorine-containing additives
can turn out to be poorly compatible with certain
10 thermoplastic polymers, such as for electrical PA 12,
and/or to be difficult to bond to the photocurable resin
constituting the first portion 3 of the coating.

The TLCP is preferably selected from polyesters, and
in particular polyesters that are totally aromatic,
15 aromatic copolyesters, and in particular Vectra (sold by
Hoechst Celanese), Vectra LKX 1110® and Vectra A 950®,
and any other TLCP of equivalent grade including Zenite®
(sold by E.I. Dupont de Nemours), Sumikasuper® and
Ekonol® (sold by Sumitomo Chemical), Rodrun® (sold by
20 Unitika), and Granlar® (sold by Grandmont).

The proportion of additive by weight within the
alloy preferably lies in the range about 2% to about 10%.
This proportion varies as a function of the type of
thermoplastic polymer used and of the type of additive
25 used. For example, it is possible to make an alloy
comprising 95% PA 12 AMNO TLD® and 5% TLCP Vectra LKX
1110®. In this example, the percentages are by weight.
Other examples of mixtures (or alloys) are to be found in
the article by F.P. LaMantia in Liquid Crystal Polymer
30 Blend, Technomic, Lancaster, USA, Chapter 4 (1993).

The alloy is preferably obtained hot prior to
extrusion, for example using a two-screw mixer. The
alloy is then cooled, preferably quickly, prior to being
granulated. The granules are then preferably dried prior
35 to being extruded as described above.

Such an alloy makes it possible, specifically, to
optimize the rheological behavior of the thermoplastic

polymer and to obtain high manufacturing speeds, typically of the order of 2000 m/min. In addition, TLCP reduces the melting enthalpy of the alloy, thus making it possible to simplify the cooling apparatus significantly.

5 By virtue of its properties, the alloy passes from the liquid state to the solid state without requiring a large amount of heat to be extracted, thus enabling it to solidify in almost instantaneous manner.

10 The invention is not limited to the implementations of the method described above, merely by way of example, but it covers any variant that might be envisaged by the person skilled in the art within the ambit of the following claims.

15 Thus, in the above, an alloy is described made from a thermoplastic polymer and an additive, for example a thermotropic liquid crystal polymer. However, it is possible to envisage that the alloy is constituted by a thermoplastic polymer and at least two different additives, such as, for example, different thermotropic liquid crystal polymers, thereby conferring specific properties thereto. It is also possible to envisage adding one or more dyes to the thermoplastic polymer with or without the additive.